

"Honor pricks me on. Yea, but how if honor pricks me off when I come on? how then? Can honor set a leg? No. Or an arm? No. Or take away the grief of a wound? No. What is honor? word. What is that word, honor? What is that honor? Air. A trim reckoning! Who hath it? He that died o' Wednesday. Doth he feel it? No. Doth he hear it? No. Is it insensible then? Yea, to the dead. But will it not live with the

that when he took upon himself the part of the chivalrous, hot-blooded Southerner he exposed his peaceful purposes by declaring war in open Senate and in the presence of the reporters. His prudence reminds us forcibly of that of Snug, the

In my travels from the centre here into the rural districts, through the woods and farms of the surrounding neighborhood, chance at one time brought me to a farm house. I found, on looking into a large mistif and a mongrel puppy dog. The little dog moved on me with rapidity from behind, bit my heels, and frightened at his temerity ran howling away, followed by his larger companion. The Sense will observe that the

Wm. A. Wright, Esq., moved that the first resolution be amended by the following addition:

And this Company, in order to carry out in good faith its covenant and agreement made and contained in the said mortgage to the said W. C. Jessup, herobly waives all benefit of any extension stay or appraisal laws, and all other laws obstructing a sale, and asserts that all laws ob-

course has resulted from my professional relations with women, and the close and valuable friendships originating therein.—It is to them that we must look for tenderness, gratitude and fidelity.

"Woman's soft hand made my early cradle spread,
Her gentle care bedecked my bridal bed,
By Woman let my dying hours be nursed,
By Woman let my funeral incense be fired."

you as a vast range of clouds high up in the heavens. In looking at them you take no notice of the Mountains about you. It is the Mountain. I was enraptured with everything I saw. Coming from the sea-side, a level sandy country, this was something new and still more sublime.

About two miles above Pleasant Gardens is the residence of Mr. Cawson, now ten-

The *Journal of Commerce* says no arrest had been made up to the hour of going to press.

We learn that Dr. Thomas D. Hogg, of this city, who has been sojourning in Europe for the last eight months, will sail for America about the first of May.—*Pol. Sentinel*

cellency. Gov. Holde

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May.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

Removal of the Seat of Government.

Last year a resolution passed the House of Representatives in favor of locating the Federal Capital somewhere in the Mississippi valley. Nothing came of the matter, and since that time all discussion in Congress has ceased in regard to the subject. A recent article in a leading Western paper, the Cincinnati Commercial, renews the question, and urges that New York City is the proper location for the seat of Government. The argument is based upon the fact that New York is the largest city and the commercial centre of the country, while Washington is merely a provincial town. We do not suppose the discussion will amount to anything more than a few sensational editorials in the papers.

Continued Slanders.

We had supposed that the threatened troubles with England and Spain would make the venom of Radical politicians towards the South, but that seems not to be the case. No opportunity is omitted to rebuke the most outrageous slanders and against the Southern people. Even the President gravely intimates that the surveillance of protection and quiet before moving Southward. They will remain for our benefactors for ever, if every act of murder and arson and robbery, committed by vagrant negroes, is to be perverted into outrages by Ku Klux Klans on unoffending citizens for political opinions. If the President and his organ are to countenance and give credence to such falsehoods, then indeed are we never to have peace.

A miserable vagabond, living among the negroes, with "go white" associate in the town or community, who had devoted his whole time and energies in arousing the prejudices and arraying the freedmen against the whites, was recently found murdered on the highway in Jefferson county, Georgia. This man, Dr. Benjamin Ayer, had just returned from Atlanta with his entire pay as a member of the Legislature in his pocket. He reached Louisville, the town he called his home, about night, tired and hungry. He applied to two colored men for permission to remain all night, but was refused, even in one instance to lie down on the floor on his own overcoat. He left to seek lodgings, and was seen afterwards in company with a colored man. A short time afterwards his body was found near one of the houses, the skull fractured by a blow from a club. The money and pistol of the deceased were not found.

The next night Dr. Ayer's pocket-book and a large sum of money were found on the person of a negro named Wilson, who had been a witness at the inquest. Money was also found on the person of a brother of Wilson's, and a girl to whom Wilson was paying his devotions, which they say was given them by Wilson. Dr. Ayer's pistol was also proved to have been in Wilson's possession subsequent to the murder.

These are the simple facts of the case. Nothing more than what has happened often in every State, and will again so long as the heart of man is prone to wickedness. Ayer had done much to make the negroes of his county idle and vicious. He cared not what damage he did them so that he reaped the benefit of their credulity and ignorance. Returning home after a long absence, rich with the spoils of the public treasury, he falls a victim to the lawlessness and covetousness which he had done so much to inculcate. The very object for which he had sold his manhood and betrayed his race was the cause of his death, and those for whom he had professed friendship, but had corrupted, were his murderers.

The facts of the case were briefly telegraphed to the press, and we supposed the matter would have been left to the Courts of the State, and the negro and his accomplices properly dealt with. But a Radical, a friend of Congress, a loyal patriot and a member of the Legislature of Georgia had been murdered, an opportunity too good to be lost, so the Washington Chronicle concocts a dispatch, or has one gotten up by its prolific Atlanta outrage manufacturer, as follows:

"ATLANTA, Ga., April 18.—Dr. Benjamin Ayer, of the Georgia delegation to Washington, and a staunch Republican, was brutally and inhumanly murdered near his home in Jefferson county by a party of five men last night. His body was found on the public road shot through the head. This is the first of the Georgia delegations has perished by the way."

After the particulars of the murder were published, and the name of the murderer given, with the certain facts connecting him with the transaction, the organ of the President, about the 20th instant, repeats its original lie with the following additions having as little truth, and resulting from the same malice as that which dictated the first falsehood:

"The question naturally presents itself, would he have been found dead by the roadside had he not been a friend of Congress and a Republican patriot? It is said to have been the only white man in the county who had the courage to vote for General Grant. We learn from private sources that many outrages are being committed against the negroes in counties of Columbia, Lincoln and Elbert, and that in Johnson county a man who had been notified by the Ku-Klux committee to leave the town by a certain day named was attacked at his house and is now 'down.' It is currently reported also, among the Georgians in this city, that a man named Webster, who is said to have been an assistant assessor of internal revenue, has been badly maltreated, and that Webster has been hanged. These are some of the results of leaving Georgia under the administration of a Republican Congress. In the States where Republican rule is fully established there is comparative peace and contentment. In Georgia, on the other hand, the contest is still left unsettled by the failure of Congress to take action upon the matter, and the result is that in many portions of the State no prominent Republican will be secure either in life or property during the entire summer and fall."

And this explains the cause of the slanders. Congress did not place Georgia under "loyalists." Georgia did not ratify the Fifteenth Amendment. Georgia voted for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. A Democratic Senator and Democratic Members of Congress have been elected. In other words, Georgia is a Democratic State, and her reconstruction must be reconstructed. The recognized organ of the President must therefore wilfully and maliciously manu-

facture slanders upon her people in order to justify action on the part of Congress. If that paper and its Senate Chamber warriors can provoke a foreign war, they will make patriotic appeals to these now slandered people to uphold the national honor and to rally to "the flag." We shall see.

Foreign War and Domestic Peace.

Such peaceful warriors as Senators SUMNER and CHANDLER, men who have long upheld "the flag" on paper and in Congress, who have fought for their country behind their desks and on Pennsylvania Avenue, are determined to plunge the United States into war with England or Spain, or both. These men do not expect to shoulder the musket, but only to scent the battle from afar. They feel it only by its blessings in the shape of shoddy contracts for their "friends." This same class of men began to fight the South after the surrender of the Confederate armies, except the services of a few rendered before the battle of Manassas.

Now, as these politicians have not yet permitted the late war to cease, we would advise them, as being prudent, to "let us have peace" at home before we begin to fight abroad. With a country divided in feeling, in interest; with bitter memories harrowed up continually by vindictiveness and oppressions and slanders; arrogance and hate on the one part engendering poverty and humiliation on the other, we can assure these firebrand veterans that the United States is in no condition to seek a foreign war.

Memphis Commercial Convention.

A great Commercial Convention is to meet in Memphis on the 18th of May. The Committee of Invitation make the following suggestions in regard to representation:

To facilitate the deliberations of the Convention, the committee would respectfully suggest the following ratio of representation: to wit: That each Governor of each State and Territory will appoint a delegation, not exceeding ten for the State at large, and one for each Congressional District.

That each city and town will appoint two delegates for a population under five thousand, and one for each additional ten thousand. That each incorporated railroad, steamboat, manufacturing or mining company will appoint two delegates.

The principal objects in view are: To make an effort to build up direct trade with Europe; to discuss the necessity of a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean; to consider the leveeing of the Mississippi to prevent its overflowing the most productive cotton lands in the world, and to consider the subject of immigration.

Most of these questions are of great importance to North Carolina, and we trust our business men will take some steps to secure a proper representation in the approaching Convention. It will not do for our people to remain quietly at home while their neighbors are engaged in stirring enterprises to build up their commercial and agricultural importance and to direct attention to their States through channels which must claim the consideration of capitalists and immigrants. If we, relying upon the great advantages which we possess and the inducements we can offer, "hide our light under a bushel," the one or the other will never be known or appreciated. We must mix in with the business men of other States. We must learn by association what measures they are inaugurating to build up their sections, and compare them with those we are fostering. We can learn much from their experience, and impart much that will be of benefit to them. If North Carolina builds a Chinese wall around her enterprises, to prevent rivalry or from timidity, we fear they will not be discovered by those who should be acquainted with them, and our jealousy and modesty will be serious obstacles to our progress.

Let us take part in these movements inaugurated by the leading business men of the South. We certainly can lose nothing, and we can gain much from a kindly association with our neighbors and friends.

Fayetteville and Western Railroad.

In publishing, as we do below, the action of a meeting of the citizens of Rowan and Davie counties, held in Salisbury on the 21st instant, which we have withheld until this morning in order to prominently insert in our editorial columns, a question is again revived which formed the subject of frequent comments in the JOURNAL in 1866-67, and which was discussed at the same time with much interest at the meetings of the Chamber of Commerce. The point at which the western terminus of the Western Railroad shall be located is a question of the first importance to the people of Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to the welfare of the road itself. Fortunately, as we conceive, all these interests are identical. The citizens of Fayetteville can have no interests to subserve in the building of this road which do not accord with the welfare of the people of Wilmington. And benefits conferred upon these two places will be in exact proportion to the profits of the road. The business which will add to the commerce, wealth and population of Fayetteville and Wilmington will add to the transportation and passengers of the Western Railroad. If the road is located so as to drain the section of country around Fayetteville for the benefit of other towns and States, then the people of that locality will sacrifice their future hopes of renewed prosperity for a convenient and expeditious route of travel Northward.

What is desired and should be obtained by the location of this road, is to bring to the manufacturing and foundries which we hope soon again to see in successful operation in and around Fayetteville, the products of the rich valleys of our western counties, then to be manufactured into articles of commerce, and shipped through our port to the markets of the world. And in return we hope to see transported to the Western counties over this road the products of foreign countries which seek here a port of entry. By this means we believe that wealth and prosperity will come to the two places and to the road.

And the entire State will reap in a great degree the benefit of such a traffic.

We have thought, and still regard it as better that the Western Railroad should have been extended to High Point, Salem, Mount Airy, and thence to the Virginia line, because it would open a new and fertile country, and we would be without a rival for their trade. But this seems at present impracticable. We therefore publish the resolutions of the Salisbury meeting to urge their importance upon our own people and those of Fayetteville. We had supposed that before we could be in connection with Western North Carolina by means of this route we would possibly obtain the same ends by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad by means of a branch from Lincolnton to Hickory Tavern, and we presumed our Fayetteville friends and the Western Railroad would hesitate to build a road to Salisbury to find in addition to a competition at that point with the lines to Norfolk and Richmond via Danville, also a shorter line from Hickory Tavern to this city. But under present circumstances this scheme is not likely to be adopted. We fear the management of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad will soon pass into hands hostile to this city, and the western end will probably be operated in the interest of other roads and ports. How long this will continue we cannot tell, but sufficiently long, we expect, for the Western Railroad to be in operation to Salisbury if that work is pushed vigorously forward.

We therefore shake hands with our friends of Rowan and Davie, and wish them Godspeed in their efforts to direct attention to Salisbury as the western terminus of this road.

The meeting at which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted was presided over by Maj. WILLIAM M. ROBBINS; Gov. VANCE and Judge OSBORNE were among the speakers; delegates were appointed to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors in Fayetteville, and it was recommended to the Commissioners of Rowan and Davie counties to subscribe liberally towards building the road:

WHEREAS, The amended charter of the Western Railroad Company authorizes the Directors of said road to extend the same so as to connect with the North Carolina Road at, or between, Salisbury and Greensboro; and whereas, the Directors of said road, at a recent meeting at Fayetteville, have directed the route from the present western terminus of said road to be surveyed to Salisbury and from thence to the terminus of the road, to be held in Fayetteville on the 5th day of May;

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting said road should connect with the N. C. and Western N. C. Roads at Salisbury, for the following reasons:

First, That it is almost an air line from the port of Wilmington on the Atlantic coast to the western terminus of this road, the shortest line which is to connect the State of North Carolina with the grand railroad system of the Great West, and consequently much the shortest line from any of our ports to the West.

Second, That so direct a connection with the valley of the Mississippi and the Great West will induce such an amount of commerce and travel as will unquestionably make it the most profitable road in North Carolina.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Rowan and Davie, pledge ourselves that said counties will in all their power forward this great enterprise by subscription to its capital stock and otherwise.

Resolved, That we especially invite the attention of the Board of directors of said road to the great advantages of this route, as by taking this route the appropriation of \$500,000 made for the extension of said road between the North and South Yadkin Rivers, will be secured.

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about one hundred dollars in money, a repeater, and some other things. But not being altogether satisfied at the result, Mr. Jones gave a general invitation to all the neighbors to attend a party at his house on last evening, and while a general gathering of the neighbors were gathered in the room, the door was suddenly opened by a man who came in and fired into the window, shattering the glass, the ball passing through the room, and the ladies, while the gentlemen rushed out of the room to find the villain, but he had absconded to the westward, and was not to be seen. Fortunately as the firing being from above all round, the ball mysteriously passed through the room without injury to any one except the fright on the part of the ladies and a partial breaking up of the party. Whether the crime was aimed for some one whom the cowardly villain was afraid to meet like a man or who should unfortunately be his victim we could not say, but we do say that it was the most atrocious act that has ever been committed around the village of Little River, and we do hope that the perpetrators may be found and made to suffer for their cowardly and atrocious acts. The perpetrator of the shooting affray is supposed to be a white person.

A. Y. M.

Correspondence of the Journal.

Things in and About Wilson.

From a point so comparatively unknown, and generally depreciated by most of those at a distance, the reader will not expect a very interesting letter; nevertheless Wilson is becoming a place of no little interest, and as an agricultural and manufacturing section, is quite as important as any inland point in the State. The town numbers some two thousand inhabitants, and is of less than twenty years growth. Energy, enterprise and industry have always marked its career, and a more wholesome, generous, clever, intelligent, moral and refined people are not to be found within the borders of our State. It is one of the prettiest and most pleasant towns in the South, and the surrounding country is nowhere surpassed for beautiful and well cultivated farms, and thriving, industrious and happy farmers. It is, in a word, just such a locality as one always likes to get into.

A cabinet shop, two carriage factories, two establishments for the manufacture of plows and other agricultural implements, a saw, blind and door factory, operated by steam, an iron foundry, and two turpentine distilleries, constitute the manufacturing interests of the town at present, but within a short distance the Barefoot Brothers are operating an extensive grist, flooring and saw mill, moved by water power. And here let me remark that this water power is equal to any in the United States, and a site is presented up, down both sides of the stream, for miles, ample for the manufacturing interests of an empire. One of the very best sites for a paper mill is found here, the water always as clear as crystal, and the supply never failing. I am utterly astonished that the attention of capitalists and manufacturers from abroad has not been drawn to this point, and the unequalled advantages it offers are not more widely known and appreciated. An iron mine of unusual wealth is also found to exist in the upper end of the county, awaiting the hand of enterprise and the impulse of capital.

It is a pity that the State has not yet made the most profitable use of the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, the naval store business alone being equal to the whole trade of many larger and better known places.

Fruit growing and truck farming is another branch of industry fast developing itself into the State. Some idea of the extent of the fruit and vegetable culture here may be obtained from the fact that the late cold snap inflicted a loss on the county of quite fifteen thousand dollars, by the damage to the fruit and truck farms.

The cotton culture is carried on in this section to an extent seldom equalled, and the yield in dollars and cents to the labor and capital employed is the best in the State, and is yearly improving. I predict that this section, in a few years, will be one of the wealthiest in the South, and if immigration could be no directed to this point there would be no end to its prosperity. I am slow to understand why the people hereabouts do not draw attention to their beautiful and rich section of country. I am completely charmed with it, and the innumerable advantages here offered capital and industry.

Here resides the venerable William Hooper, who may justly be styled the father of education in North Carolina. He is at the head of a flourishing female school, which his name alone ought to be sufficient to make the first of the State. This is a very healthy town, being situated on the highest point of land between Wilmington and Weldon. Parents having daughters to educate should not overlook the Wilson Female College.

Quite a good male school, I also find here, conducted by Professor Arrington, on whose shoulders the mantle of the elder Bingham is said to have fallen.

The newspaper press is in the hands of that excellent gentleman and able journalist, Mr. C. S. McDowell, during the war with Mexico, he was the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, and is one of the best journalists in the State, and is deservedly popular throughout Eastern Carolina.

I am so struck with the business-like appearance of Wilson, and the agricultural prosperity of the country round about, that I am convinced that Wilmington might establish a profitable commercial center, if course with this people it is a world only make the effort, and use a little printer's ink as judiciously as do the Norfolk merchants.

I am glad to find the JOURNAL circulating largely here (as where does it not), and I am proud to regard it as the leading press of North Carolina.

The politics of Wilson are Caucasian and eternally Democratic, for you know this county was once a portion of old Edgecombe. It is hinted and talked here, to some extent, that the political opinions of a late resident, well known as an uncompromising Democrat, now absent from the State, have undergone some radical and radical change. I will not give the name, but can but wonder what's in the wind now?

Of the female loveliness of Wilson, it is not for me to speak, whose allegiance is due in another quarter, but I may remark that the fairer sex here are as lovely as I have journeyed, and as lovely by no means constitutes an exception.

The beautiful game of croquet is generally indulged in here, now, by the young people, and is, indeed, a pleasant pastime. Col. Thos. S. Kennan, late Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, is here practicing law in partnership with Maj. Jno. W. Dunham, the accomplished Editor of the late North Carolinian. Quite an interesting case has been going on here before Mr. Justice Taylor, for some time, in which Maj. Dunham and Hugh Murray, Esq., measured legal swords. Both manifested skill, ability and learning in the management of the case, and I predict for the young men eminent in the profession which they have chosen, and for which they evince so much fitness and aptitude.

I had almost forgotten to mention the recent discovery of a mineral spring in the

suburbs of this town, the qualities of whose water, analysis demonstrates, is very superior. "The Spring" is already a place of resort for the towns-people of an evening, and is fastly appreciated by everybody.

The great fire of 1867 marred the beauty of Wilson, but ere I visit here again, I hope to see the burnt district rebuilt, and I understand there is some prospect of its being done.

Mr. E. G. Clark, near the depot, is erecting a large and elegant brick building which, when completed, will be the finest piece of architecture in the place, and would do no discredit to Wilmington.

In conclusion, I am delighted beyond measure with Wilson, and I take my leave of her noble people with no pleasure. I shall visit them again, and in the meantime do try to induce our Wilmington merchants to look after the rich harvest of this magnificent section.

ZACH.

THE ROSIN BILL.

We republish below, for the information of our merchants and those interested, the recent Act of the Legislature regarding the weighing of rosin at this port:

AN ACT RELATING TO THE WEIGHING OF ROSIN AT THE PORT OF WILMINGTON.

Section 1. That the General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: That all rosin sold in the city of Wilmington shall be weighed by two weighers of their deputies.

Section 2. That said weighers of rosin shall be appointed by the Governor of the State, and may be removed by him at any time.

Section 3. That the weighers of rosin shall appoint one or more deputies to assist them in the performance of their duties.

Section 4. That the fee for weighing shall be (3) cents per barrel, and said weigher shall mark the weight of each barrel thereon.

Section 5. That said weigher shall be required to make out and deliver a certified copy of the weight of each lot of rosin, giving the weight of each and every barrel to be delivered to the purchaser of said rosin, and also a duplicate copy shall be furnished to the seller, in consideration whereof, said weigher or his deputy shall be entitled to the amount in section 4 one-half of said amount to be paid by the purchaser, and one-half by the seller.

Section 6. Provided, That this act shall apply only to such rosin as is sold in the city of Wilmington. Provided further, That no rosin shall be required to be weighed more than once.

Section 7. That any person selling rosin in the city of Wilmington, without having been weighed and sealed by the seller, for each and every barrel so sold, twenty-five dollars, to be recovered upon complaint before any Justice of the Peace, one-half of said fine to go to the benefit of the city of Wilmington, and one-half for the benefit of the informant.

Section 8. That said weigher shall give bond, with good security, in the sum of three thousand dollars, to be approved by the Board of Aldermen of the city of Wilmington, for the faithful and honest discharge of his duty.

Section 9. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified this 29th day of March, A. D. 1869.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,

RALEIGH, March 29th, 1869.

I, Henry J. McNeillinger, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act, on file in this office.

H. J. McNeillinger,

Secretary of State.

AN IMPORTANT ACT.

Below we publish an important act relative to civil procedure, which it would be well for all parties interested to preserve:

AN ACT TO CURE CERTAIN IRREGULARITIES IN THE MODE OF COMMENCING CERTAIN ACTIONS AND TO AMEND CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

WHEREAS, Some doubts having existed respecting actions which have been commenced by writs in the old forms, returnable before a Judge of the Court at a term, some by summons returnable in like manner, both of which forms were irregular, and some by summons returnable before the Clerk at a term of the Court, as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure. Now, for the purpose of preventing the inconveniences which may arise by reason of the irregularities above mentioned:

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That in all civil actions which have been heretofore commenced, in which the process has been in the modes above mentioned, no advantage shall be had or taken by reason thereof, but the same shall be held regular, and may be amended as to the process and pleadings at any time, of course, without costs, but upon such other terms as the Judge of the Court shall seem just, and in those of such actions in which pleadings have not yet been filed, they shall be filed at the term of the Court.

Section 2. This act shall go into effect upon its ratification.

Ratified this 1st day of April, A. D. 1869.

JO. W. DUNHAM,

Speaker House of Representatives.

THOS. S. KENNAN,

President of the Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,

RALEIGH, April 7th, 1869.

I, Henry J. McNeillinger, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

HENRY J. McNeillinger,

Secretary of State.

Extraordinary Law! "Bloated Capitalists" Look Sharp!

The attention of our readers is called to the following law, which seems to have escaped public attention. It is taken from section 12, paragraph 5, of "an act to provide for the collection of taxes," &c. Ratified March 13, 1869.

After providing for listing credits, &c., the paragraph referred to reads as follows: "If any credit be regarded as not entirely solvent it shall be given in at its estimated value. Provided, That no Judge of the Superior Court or Justice of the Peace shall give judgment on any credit for more than it was valued at when given in: that no officer shall collect, on executions or otherwise, more than the assessed value."

Holders of notes on their fellow-citizens must remember, in listing their taxables and valuing such rates, that their own estimate of value may be brought against them when seeking to collect their securities.

We presume the lawyers may try to bring the Constitution of the United States to oppose and vanquish this most novel law, but certainly there seems to be fun ahead. —Raleigh Sentinel.

A Very Strange Story.

The Newton (Penn.) Enterprise says: Our readers will recollect the attempted assassination of Samuel Temple, at Yardleyville, Bucks county, Pa., having been shot by three different persons while working in a mill. We now have to record another phase in the mysterious business.

On Saturday morning last, Mr. John R. Bittling found a letter under his door, addressed to Samuel Temple. When Temple came in it was handed to him, and he opened and read it. It was afterwards shown to and read by other persons. It was dated at New York, March 20, containing four pages, written in an excellent female hand, and signed "Viola," and the substance is as follows:

Some two years ago she was riding with an attendant near Fairmount Park, this city, when the horse took fright and she was thrown from her saddle, her foot being fast in the stirrup. In this dilemma, Temple, who happened to be on the road, came to her assistance, disengaging her, and thus saved her life. That she is wealthy and highly educated, and in gratitude to Temple, she was anxious to become his wife.

She early addressed two letters to him, expressing her gratitude and love, but Temple disregarded them. Then determining that no other woman should ever possess him, she attempted his life, and for the purpose employed four Spanish assassins, offering each of them one thousand dollars to accomplish her object.

Temple wrote him the letter, requesting him to meet her at Bordentown, N. J. She had concluded to make no more attempts at his life, but she had an opportunity to get word to her hired accomplice before the last attempt was made. That she intended to have an interview with him at Bordentown, but changed her mind, and hid him from a second story window.

That now she is growing to Europe, and that she is in no more danger, as she now has lost her love for him, and would not marry him. Temple says he remembers the circumstance of "rescuing the lady," that he asked her if she was hurt; she answered in the negative, and they parted. He says he received two letters, but did not see proper to reply to them.

The letter is in the same handwriting of the one asking him to go to Bordentown, and was in a white envelope. She stated that she had employed a person to carry it from New York to Yardleyville.

Another Singular Suicide.—A Father Compels his Son to Arrange the Preliminaries.

The suicidal mania lately so prevalent, last evening claimed another victim in the person of John J. Miller, a native of the United States, 51 years of age, who for the past two years has resided and carried on his business as a hatter, in the basement of No. 137, Amity street. The details of this last self-murder will show it to be one of the most deliberate acts of the kind upon record.

Yesterday afternoon Miller and his son, a boy 14 years of age, were out together, and shortly before their return the father announced the drug store of Dr. O. B. Price, where the former had been purchasing an envelope for which he paid thirty cents. As he came out from the store the son asked his father what he had bought, to which he answered in an excited manner, "I want to kill myself," but instantly afterwards corrected himself and said he was only joking, and that, feeling sick, he had bought some medicine, which he was going to take. When they arrived at home Miller told his son to prepare a place for him to lay down in the back room, and to bring him a glass of water. When the boy had fulfilled these directions, the father told him to go and get his supper, which the boy accordingly did, and was absent about ten minutes. When he returned about 5 o'clock and entered the back room he found his father lying dead upon the bed. An alarm was, of course, instantly given, and among the first to come was Dr. Hessler, who occupies the upper part of the house, and who, immediately upon entering the room, found an envelope upon the table, which, upon examination, he decided had contained morphine. It was therefore easily inferred that this envelope had contained the drug which he had purchased during the afternoon and which he had used to put an end to his life. —New York Times.

A Fact, a Moral, and a Tale.

The New York Herald says that the two colored men recently appointed to foreign missions, Clay of New Orleans, to Hayti, and Bassett of Philadelphia, to Liberia, have declined their appointments. This fact is suggestive of two striking points. In the first place the government has seemed to shrink from putting negro officers in contact with any white people but those of the South, to whom, by instinct and education, such relations are naturally most obnoxious. Secondly, these educated blacks seem to shrink from the honor of serving in countries where their own color has a monopoly. We are reminded of a true story of that very respectable colored man, J. W. Snow, to well and kindly remembered by most of our citizens. She was the mother-in-law of Robert's the President of the Liberian Republic, and shortly after his elevation to office responded to an invitation to visit him. Naturally enough she was made much of, and it might have been presumed that the remaining days of her life would be spent in the land where she was "prima inter pares." But no, the old lady speedily returned to her old home, and being questioned as to the reason for that course, frankly replied: "why bless you honey, my eyes ached to see some white folks."

Petersburg Index.

The Executive committee of the Alabama Agricultural Fair offer a silver watch worth \$20 for the largest quantity of cotton produced by any white boy under sixteen years of age, upon an acre, and a similar prize for any negro boy under sixteen years of age, upon an acre of land.

Offenbach's "Yert-Yert" is nothing more nor less than the familiar play of "The Pet of the Petticoats," with incidental music and slight variations.

Our Special Correspondence.

The University of North Carolina.—Its Past and Present.—North Carolinians at the University of Virginia.—Jefferson Society Celebration.—Orations by Mr. McKessan, of North Carolina.—Final Celebration, &c., &c.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, April 20, '69.

Messrs. Editors.—It will probably be a source of some pleasure, though mingled it may be with pain—to describe to you a scene associated as it will be with those witnessed so often in the halcyon days of yore at Chapel Hill, when the chivalry of the South were proud to kneel at her altars, and quaff instructive waters from her golden cup of knowledge, and when her classic walls joyfully resounded with voices now hushed in death. Pleasant it will be to pass these scenes before you in panoramic view, that you may recall in this mere picture of the past what you then realized. Painful it will be to know that those days, like drops of rain glistening beneath the sunbeams of peace and prosperity, have blended with the mighty stream of time, to be borne back to the illimitable gulf of the past, there to be mingled with its lethargic waters. But, Messrs. Editors, Chapel Hill is no more. The few tattered edifications which have gathered around her polluted altars, befit her present deplorable condition. Our only hope is that soon she may emerge triumphantly from behind the dark clouds which now obscure her brilliancy, and, unveiling her peerless light, shed rays of truth and knowledge upon the now youthful intellects of our country, and if this hope is not Utopian, the sky of our future will be studded with as many and as brilliant stars as was that of our past.